In regard to the milk problem, he urged milk farmers to maintain their maximum production. " I know well enough that the labour difficulties of this branch of the industry are greater than in any other branch of it, but none the less stick to it *Economy* jn ^he dogged spirit of the men who are %htin S for us by sea and land -" Hc dealt with the question of the fixed price of milk, and pointed out that if those farmers who found these unprofitable would copy some of the economies in feeding, and in the selection of good cows, adopted by those who were making milk production pay well, they would overcome their difficulties.

" Some dairy farmers must go out of business, or live on their capital, or alter their methods. The only changes of method which will do any good are either to economise in food without reducing the yield of milk or to increase the yield of milk per cow. To do either in ordinary times is the farmers' own affair. But in war time to do one or the other is a duty."

Passing to the question of meat, Mr. Prothero urged the importance of pressing on with winter feeding to maintain the supply of fat |* ^ *r* stock, and said that as the supply of cake *Meat policy* was limited, the farmers should use what

could be provided for them chiefly in feeding up the cattle of two years and upwards and reduce consumption when these beasts were exhausted, if meat imports could not supply the deficiency. He also discussed the question of manures, and the position in regard to sheep and pigs.